**Chapter 30-31 Reading Questions American Pageant**

Use lots of **proper nouns** to respond to the questions from the chapter.

1. Explain examples of how the U.S. economy focused on production of consumer goods, driven by new technologies and manufacturing techniques.
2. Give examples of new technologies that contributed to improved standards of living, provided for greater personal mobility, and developed better communication systems.
3. Explain how technological changes, modernization, and changing demographics led to increased political and cultural conflict between the following:
   1. Tradition v. innovation –
   2. Urban v. rural –
   3. Fundamentalist Christianity v. scientific modernism –
   4. Management v. labor –
   5. Native-born v. new immigrants –
   6. White v. black –
   7. Idealism v. disillusionment -
4. Explain how the rise of an urban, industrial society encouraged the development of cultural expressions for migrant, regional, and African American artists (Harlem Renaissance). Consider how this new society contributed to national culture by making shared experiences more possible through art, cinema, and the mass media.
5. Analyze how labor strikes and racial strife in the immediate postwar period led to the first “Red Scare” which legitimized attacks on radicals and immigrants.
6. What laws did Congress pass to establish highly restrictive immigration quotas?
7. Although some immigration laws were tougher, what national policies continued to permit unrestricted immigration from nations in the Western Hemisphere, especially Mexico? Why was this permitted?
8. Explain how economic growth, credit, and market instability caused problems in the U.S. economy and let to the creation of a stronger financial regulatory system.
9. Describe the goals and tactics of U.S. foreign policy in the aftermath of World War I.
10. What were the causes of the Great Depression?
11. How would you characterize President Hoover’s response to economic collapse?

**Terms to Know from Chapter 29-30**

Commercial radio

KDKA Pittsburg 1920

Scientific management

Frederick Taylor

Fordism

Automobile

Advertising

Buying on credit

Leisure time

Airplanes, Wright Brothers

Perishable food

Film

“Talkies”

phonograph

Urbanization

flappers

Sigmund Freud

Jazz

Harlem Renaissance

Louis Armstrong

Jelly Roll Morton

Speakeasy

Marcus Garvey

Edith Wharton

F.Scott Fitzgerald

T.S. Elliot

William Faulkner

Langston Hughes

Zora Neale Hurston

Ernest Hemingway

Theodore Driesel

Frank Lloyd Wright

Bull Market

Speculation

Buying on the margin

Bolshevik Revolution

Red Scare

Palmer Raids

Criminal syndicalism laws

Sacco and Vanzetti

Nativist movements

Ku Klux Klan

*The Birth of a Nation*

*The Jazz Singer*

Emergency Quota Act 1921

Immigration Act 1924

Prohibition

Volstead Act

Moonshine

Organized Crime

Al Capone

Racketeers

Bible Belt

Scopes Trial

Billy Sunday

Clarence Darrow

Fundamentalism

Black Tuesday

United Negro Improvement Association

Al Smith

Warren Harding

Calvin Coolidge

Herbert Hoover

Andrew Mellon

Bonus Bill

Washington Conference

Kellogg-Briand Pact

Postwar Tariff

Teapot Dome scandal

Farmers in the 1920s

European debt

Dawes Plan

Agricultural Marketing Act

Hawley-Smoot Tariff

Good Neighbor Policy

Hoovervilles

The Bonus Army

Hoover Dam

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act

Japanese Aggression in Manchuria